The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1874. VOL. 89.--NO. 173.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Archbishop McClosky and Bishop Bacon have sailed for Rome.

—The weather was extremely hot in Chicago on Saturday—96 in the shade at noon.

—Mrs. Welch, a lady sixty-five or seventy years of age, committed suicide in Omaha, Saturday, by hanging.

—The National Executive Committee of the Union league of America will meet at Philadelphia on Thursday, the 30th inst.

—John Jay, Minister to Austria, who recently returned to Vienna, is not expected to much longer occupy that position, his family desiring him to resign.

—The Brooks side closed their examination of witnesses before the Congressional Investigating Committee in Little Rock, Ark., on Saturday, and the Baxter side commenced introducing testimony.

—A Paris (Ky.) dispatch reports that A. Brent, a much respected young man, the son of a banker, committed suicide last Friday night, while returning from a ball, by shooting himself with a pistol.

—The Cleveland Jockey Club offers a special premium of $1,000 to Goldsmith Maid or any other horse that will beat the Maid's record of 2:16, at the coming meeting of the club to be held in Cleveland from July 28th to 31st.

—Three printers of Cincinnati, members of the Typographical Union, but not of the old *Gazette* force, were arrested on Saturday for poisoning the coffee that made the new *Gazette* printers sick on Thursday night. Croton oil was the drug used.

—An investigation in the case of Paul Nelson, supposed to have been poisoned by his son-in-law in Omaha, developed the fact that Nelson committed suicide by hanging, and that the suspicious actions of Peterson were caused by his dislike to have the circumstance known.

TERRIBLE STORMS.

Two Destructive Water Spouts in Nevada.

Houses Swept Away and Many Lives Lost.

Six Persons Killed by Lightning in Kentucky.

Destructive Water Spout.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, says a terrible water spout burst in the mountains yesterday, and swept through the town, killing twenty persons and causing great destruction to property. Another dispatch from Elko says the water spout crossed the Central Pacific track, between Humboldt Wells and Toano, washing out the track. The west bound emigrant train was wrecked and five passengers killed.

Another Account.

WELLS, NEVADA, July 25.—About thirty feet of the Central Pacific Railroad track was washed out by the bursting of a rain cloud, twenty-eight miles east of this place, yesterday. The east bound express train is detained. A train with workmen has passed to repair damages. The anxious passengers are waiting their progress.

Still Particulars.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, gives the particulars of the storm yesterday. It had been raining with great violence from early morning, till noon, when a cloud burst on a lofty range of mountains to the east. A vast volume of water rushed do wn the canon, where the town is located. The eastern part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by the fearful rush of water, constantly increasing in violence, depth and impetuosity. The people in a portion of the place were hemmed in. Every moment houses were torn from their foundations and swept away, with their occupants. Ropes were procured and a line formed. Brave men, thus protected, dashed into the torrent and saved many lives. Only a few women and children were lost. The body of one, Mrs. Bray, was recovered. Edgar Robinett, a reporter of the *Sentinel*, is amongst the drowned. The *Sentinel* office was swept away. The bodies are being brought to the Court House as fast as recovered. Three Chinamen were lost. Thirty persons were swept away. All that part of the town devoted to dance houses and other places of amusement is gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. The total loss of life is not yet known, but it is believed will reach twenty five or thirty.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Private dispatches to-night from Eureka state that fourteen dead bodies have been recovered. The loss by the flood foots up over one hundred thousand dollars.

Another Water Spout.

A water spout bursted near Carson City, Nevada, this afternoon, causing great destruction of property. No lives were lost.

Six Persons Killed by Lightning in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—A dispatch says one stroke of lightning killed six persons in Woodford county last night, viz: Mr. Mundy and wife, Mr. Black, wife and daughter, and a colored man living in the same house. During the same storm the lightning struck many points in central Kentucky, in one instance burning a barn to the ground.

ATLANTIC CITY.

The President's Trip from Long Branch—Ovations Along the Route.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 25.—The President and party left Long Branch this morning in President Scott's car of the Pennsylvania Railroad. On arriving at ex-Consul Dudley's grange, near Camden, the party lunched, and were then conveyed to the intersection at Camden, where a special engine awaited the company, to take them to Atlantic City. The party consisted of the President, Mrs. Grant and son, Gen. Babcock, Attorney General Williams, John Geoforth, Thos. H Dudley, Miss Dudley, Miss Matlock, A. B. Hay, President, and D. M. Zimmerman, Treasurer of the Camden & Atlantic City Railroad, with the Board of Directors and a number of other gentlemen. The train went at a rapid rate, and at every station waiting crowds cheered lustily. At Haddonfield a short stop was made, when the President received a bouget and made a short speech in reply to congratulations offered. At Hammonton a band of music was in attendance. At Egg Harbor City specimens of native wines and cigars were put on the car and partaken of during the run down. A salute was also fired at the United States Hotel.

At Atlantic by an immense crowd was assembled, and the President was saluted with music and enthusiastic cheers. On reaching the parlor he was welcomed by Rev. Mr. Willets in a characteristic speech, to which the President made an appropriate reply. The President and party then took a ride around the city, and dined in the Ocean House parlor with a number of invited guests.

Travel to the shore to-day is unparalleled. The photographical excursion filled thirty-six cars, and afternoon trains have been overcrowded.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, followed by a ball, which the President and party attended.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

CHICAGO, JULY 25.—To-day's race at Dexter Park, between Goldsmith Maid and Lady Fullerton against time, has been looked forward to with great interest by sportsmen and those interested in the turf, but the outcome was very unsatisfactory to all who witnessed it. A crowd of about seven thousand persons were present at the trot. In the first heat the Maid came in ahead, making a mile in 2:29¾. Fullerton behaved very badly and followed far behind. The second heat was taken by the Maid in 2:19¾, but she broke twice during the race, Fullerton also breaking. The third heat was won by the Maid in 2:26¾. Fullerton lagging as before.

SARATOGA, July 25.—The first race, 1¾ miles, was won by Attila in 3:08¾. The next race, for two year olds, one-half mile, was won by Olitipa in 0:47¾.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1874.

The Case of Millie Holbrook.

A second writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Millie Holbrook has been dismissed, and she now awaits the warrant of Governor Dix to be returned to Chicago.

A Dishonest Cashier.

Adolph Beal, cashier of Hyman, Bids & Co., clothiers at 426 Broadway, has been arrested, charged with purloining goods of his employers. The firm estimate their losses between $10,000 and $15,000.

UTAH.

The Divorce Suit of Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, July 25.—In the suit for divorce from Brigham Young by his wife, Ann Eliza, the demurrer of the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court was overruled and thirty days given to answer.

Salt Lake City vs. Gen. Morrow.

The suit of the city against Gen. Morrow for forcibly releasing a prisoner from the city jail on the refusal of the authorities to deliver him, was also continued for thirty days.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

The Pittsburgh Banks.

Abstract Report of their Condition.

THE NEW LOAN.

Who the Bidders Are.

No Official Announcement of the Amount Taken.

A Dangerous Counterfeit Note in Circulation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1874.

The secrecy with which the names of the bidders, and the amount taken of the new loan are kept from the public, still prevails at the Treasury Department. No one in the Department, except the Secretary and Assistant (Conand), know anything about the result, and in the absence of Mr. Bristow, his assistant refuses to give any information concerning it. It is now stated that by Monday or Tuesday the Secretary will make known the amount taken and the prices paid.

No publications have been authorized of bids received for the new loan. This is in accordance with the request of many subscribers, while the decision of the President was also to be had. It is known, however, that the largest single and unoptional bid was by Vonhaffman & Son, a London house, of four millions. The Philadelphia bids were one million five hundred thousand. Cisco & Co. bid the same. Of other

New York Bids,

Bankers Nother & Co., Fisk & Hatch, Colgate & Co., the First National and American Exchange Bank, bid each for over $1,000,000; the Fourth National bid for $600,000. The bulk of the bids were from New York houses. It is understood the contiegent bids amount to about $1,000,000. Drexel, Morgan & Co. have not put in any bid, as is reported. It is rumored that a Cuban banking pool bid for $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. Belmont & Co. are reported as bidding for $25,000,000, with 90 days' option for the remainder; and Seligman is understood to make an optional bid of $50,000,000, with six months for the remainder. The Secretary has received about one hundred offers in all to buy bonds direct. Treasury officials believe that many millions might be so disposed of, though present offers are not regarded as a criterion.

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency under the last call showing the condition of the Pittsburgh National Banks, at the close of business on Friday, the 26th ultimo:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$16,093,657 85
Overdrafts	39,379 41
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	7,558,500 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	50,000 00
U. S Bonds on hand	278,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	115,308 93
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	2,268 971 85
Due from other National Banks	611 969 62
Due from State Banks and Bankers	197,408 21
Real Estate, Furniture, and Fixtures	897,904 19
Current Expenses	84,999 55
Premiums paid	46 667 55
Checks and other Cash Items	150,476 73
Exchanges for Clearing-House	548,738 48
Bills of other National Banks	437 197 00
Fractional Currency	25,657 48
Specie	40 837 46
Legal Tender Notes	3,229,795 00
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tender Notes	160 000 00
	$32,884,829 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 9,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	3,679 741 38
Undivided Profits	682,216 53
National Bank Notes outstanding	6,555,756 00
State Bank Notes outstanding	16,614 00
Dividends unpaid	24 695 25
Individual Deposits	11,435,464 66
U S Deposits	45,000 00
Due to National Banks	1,157,272 67
Due to State Banks and Bankers	913,117 56
Notes and Bills re discounted	14 951 76
	$32 884,829 31
Number of Banks	16

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1874.

The New Five Per Cent. Loan.

All bids at par and upwards for the five per cent. loan have been accepted, except on the large one, as to which negotiations are pending. All other bids have been rejected. The accepted bids amount thus far to $103,110,560, which amount it is believed is for permanent investment at home.

District Affairs.

The aggregate amount due clerks of the late Board of Public Works, including the Engineer Department and employes under the Superintendent of Property, is $126,393. Statements were recently sent by the Collector of Taxes to the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, showing the amounts assessed upon their property, and they have been returned to the Commissioner, with a letter stating that under their charter the property of the company was exempt from taxation.

There have been about one thousand applications for offices under the District Commission. It is expected that Commissioners Donnison and Ketchum will return on Tuesday next. The former has been in Ohio and the latter in New York on private business.

A Dangerous Counterfeit

having appeared on five dollar notes of the Traders National Bank of Chicago, the Treasury Department offers a reward of $500, premium for the return of genuine five dollar notes of that bank to the department for destruction. The notes should be strapped separately, and may be included in packages of National Bank notes returned to the Treasury for redemption, and may be returned at the expense of the department. All genuine five dollar notes of this bank should hereafter be refused, and notes of that denomination thus offered will be held as stolen. No more of these notes will be issued hereafter by the Comptroller of the Currency to that bank. The attention of bank officers is especially called to the necessity of promptly retiring these notes, which will entirely prevent the circulation of the counterfeit.

Powers of Territorial Governors.

Upon a question submitted by Governor McCook whether as Governor of Colorado he possessed the power to remove or suspend territorial officers for cause and under any circumstances, Acting Attorney General Phillips has decided that the Governor of a Territory can remove only such officers as have been duly appointed by the Governor to hold office at pleasure. He has no power to remove officers appointed during pleasure by others, unless the organic law, or, in some cases at least, the territorial law expressly authorizes him.

CHICAGO.

Condition of the L. S & M. S. R R

CHICAGO, July 25.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company a statement of the business for the six months ending June 30th was made. Earnings, $8,674,820; operating expenses, $5,608,893. The balance, over $3,000,000, was partly used to pay interest, leases and discounts on bonds; also leaving in the capital stock a little over three per cent. The committee thought it inexpedient to declare a dividend for the six months, and voted that three per cent. should be used, as follows: For construction and equipment, $993,452; for paying off the floating debt, $606,390. The operating expenses are reported to be sixty six per cent of the gross earnings, against seventy-six per cent. for the corresponding period of 1873. The following among other resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the improvement in the company's affairs, as shown by the statement of its floating debt, which is now reduced to about two millions, and in view of the fact that the company has definitely decided not to engage in any enterprises involving the diversion of its net earnings, it seems to this committee that it will not be necessary hereafter to pass the payment of dividends.

Foreign Insurance Companies Withdrawing.

The agents of foreign insurance companies today received instructions by cable directing them what course to pursue in Chicago. The Scottish Commercial has decided to withdraw, and its agent has been instructed to take no more risks. The London Assurance, the North British, Commercial, Union, Queen, Lancashire and Imperial, all English, have instructed their agents to raise the rate fifty per cent. The Liverpool, London and Globe has not sent any orders to its agents.

A Mysterious Case.

RICHMOND, VA., July 25.—An apparently crazy man was arrested here this evening. When taken to the station house he gave the name of Myron Leasure, of Watertown, N. Y. He stated he left there with his little child to go to Dayton, Ohio, three weeks ago; that when he reached White Sulphur Springs the child died. He then came to this city, bringing the corpse of the child, which, upon a certificate of a doctor at the Springs, was buried in Hollywood Cemetery. His contradictory statements gave rise to a suspicion that he might be implicated in the Philadelphia child abduction case. He says, however, that the child was only ten months old. The body of the child will be disinterred to-morrow and a *post mortem* examination made.

FOREIGN.

A German Squadron Ordered to the Spanish Coast.

The Proposition for a French Senate Agreed to.

FRANCE.

The Constitutional Bill.

LONDON, June 25.—A Paris special says that the Government consented to a recess because it hopes before the Assembly meets again to prepare a new Constitutional bill, for which it can in the meantime secure the support of the majority. The Government hesitated to commit itself fully to the bill reported from the Committee of Thirty, because it was sure to be rejected.

The Second Chamber.

PARIS, July 25.—The Committee of Thirty have adopted and the Government has accepted the proposition of Pages Dupont, introduced in the Assembly on the 15th inst., for the creation of a Senate, which provides that the Senate shall consist of one hundred members nominated by the President and one hundred and thirty selected from and by the Assembly, Cardinals, Marshals and Admirals to be members ex-officio; also that the President of the Senate shall become Provisional President of the Republic in the event of a vacancy, and that the President of the Republic be empowered to dissolve the Assembly with the approval of the Senate.

Assembly Dissolution.

The Committee on Parliamentary Initiation have agreed to recommend that M. Leon de Malleville's motion in favor of the dissolution of the Assembly be reconsidered. They have also examined a similar motion introduced by Duval. Their report on the above motions will be presented to the Assembly on Monday next, and the question of dissolution will consequently be again raised before that of prorogation, which was made the order for Tuesday. The Republicans are already actively agitating dissolution, and hope to have a majority on Monday, as many Conservative Deputies are absent.

GERMANY.

Favoring the Spanish Republic.

LONDON, July 25.—A special from Berlin says: It is reported that the German Government is making strenuous endeavors to stop the supplies of weapons and ammunition to the Carlists, and has called the attention of the Versailles Government to the subject.

A Squadron Ordered to the Spanish Coast.

BERLIN, July 25.—The *North German Gazette* says the German squadron now off Rye, England, has been ordered to cruise off the northern coast of Spain, and that these orders were given in consequence of the shooting of Capt. Schmidt, a German newspaper correspondent, and other German subjects by Carlists.

The Representatives at the Brussels Conference.

Gen. Von Voights Rhetz will represent Germany in the Brussels Congress. He will be assisted by a general officer of the Bavarian army, a major from the Saxon general staff and a distinguished jurist, Prof. Bluntzshli. General Voights Rhetz leaves for Brussels to-day.

BY MAIL.

The Brussels Congress.

A Berlin letter on the approaching Brussels Congress, in speaking of the current views of the conference, and a number of other little circumstances, throws light on the subject, and the first is the well known relations between the German and Russian Chancellors. The personal and political intimacy between Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortchakoff is one of the most striking, not to say portentous facts in European politics of to-day. It is common to speak of the friendship of those two Emperors as a basis of the harmony of policy between the two Empires. And since this friendship fails in with the purpose of the two Chancellors, it is of course an important factor. But the sovereigns are minor pieces after all. They are the pawns of the game. The significant fact is that the fortunes of Europe are now at the mercy of two penetrating and ambitious politicians. In view of this state of things, it seems morally impossible that Prince Gortchakoff could have planned this Brussels Congress without the concurrence of his German colleague. It would indeed have been prudent to have done so. A Congress under the direct and exclusive patronage of Russia would have been impotent from the start. France and England would have controlled it completely, and the powers which these States now show, prove, at least, that they do not, as a combination, more or less solid, of the three great eastern powers. It can are the powers which support the highest standing armies, and they are interested in adding to the value of their armies by paralyzing all other combatants, only one must scrutinize very closely all humane enterprises that Prince Gortchakoff and Prince Bismarck undertake.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 27, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, the cloudiness will increase, with light rains, southerly winds, veering to westerly, slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 83; Cincinnati, threatening, thermometer 84; Indianapolis, fair, threatening, thermometer 79; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 71; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 76; Louisville, Ky., threatening, thermometer 90; Memphis, Tenn., clear, thermometer 85; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 86; Pittsburgh, Pa., heavy rain, thermometer 70; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 84; St. Louis, Mo., threatening, thermometer 82; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 82; Fort Gibson, threatening, thermometer 88.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

MINNESOTA.

The Grasshopper Plague.

From a private letter received by Capt. Atkinson, of this city, from a friend in Minnesota, we are permitted to glean some particulars of the terrible visitation of grasshoppers in the entire north and south the Loup Valley. The letter says:

"I wrote you some days ago that the grasshoppers had injured our oats and wheat by cutting off the heads. We have gathered our harvest, and find that wheat will yield under any circumstances, Acting Attorney General Phillips has decided that the Governor of a Territory can remove only such officers as have been duly appointed by the Governor to hold office at pleasure. He has no power to remove officers appointed during pleasure by others, unless the organic law, or, in some cases at least, the territorial law expressly authorizes him.

to the acre and oats about 25. The corn crops looked remarkably well, had suffered some from drouth. Was just beginning to shoot and see that what was needed to make a first-class crop was rain. On the night of the 16th we had a good, heavy rain, and the next morning its effects were visible in the new promise of our corn and potatoes, and on the countenances of the glad inhabitants. We began to count our heavy crops, believing all damage past. The morning after the rain, I went some miles distant to visit a friend. On my return thence, I saw by the way the grasshoppers were beginning to alight, and on looking up I saw that the air was filled with them and in such quantities that you could scarce see the sun through them. I thought they would pass over without doing us any damage. When I reached the banks of the river I found bushes, twigs, trees, every thing on which they could alight, full of them. I thought that they must all be there as there were millions of them, and that as soon as they got their all they would leave, but what I saw there was nothing to what I found on reaching home. I had planted about 50 acres of corn, 3 acres of potatoes, a fine garden with every thing growing and looking well, water and musk melons by the quantity, which I had so large as my hand, yet in two hours' time there was scarcely enough left on the whole place to tell that there had been any person farming it—the house, the barn, are while I am writing crowded full of them. The air is full of them. If I lift my coat out of doors for about 15 minutes and they ate holes in it. When they will leave I cannot tell. Some are beginning to move now. They have taken everything that is green. The corn stalks are standing in the fields like telegraph poles, stripped of everything. There are about 300 acres under cultivation on this same section. It is all alike. Neither is it confined to this section, but the whole north and south Loup valleys for twenty five miles above, and I do not know how far below us, are in the same condition. From what I can hear there will not be left enough corn in all this country to winter a team; besides, everything in the way of vegetables is destroyed. The people of these valleys will have to do one of three things; either get away from here, receive assistance, or starve. The majority have families and cannot get away, having everything they have in the world invested in their crops. What will or can be done for them I do not know, but this I do know, that as a class they are industrious, temperate, honest and frugal. Any persons seeing the farms that they have opened up in the space of three years must say the same thing of them. For myself I do not know what to do. I had commenced raising hogs, bought some fine stock, had built pens, fenced off lots for them, but now will not have enough corn to feed one meal. I also bought all the improved machinery for my farm and have about $3,000 otherwise invested.

We would say the condition of this extensive region of happy and prosperous farmers in the rich valleys of Minnesota was indeed a hard one. Much destitution and suffering must follow in wake of such devastation as is here described. It will devolve on communities more favored to assist the sufferers to get through the winter and until they can have a new seed and a time to harvest. What shall be done with the worse than the locusts of Egypt, these clouds of grasshoppers?

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

The Great Scandal.

Tilton's Disclosures Before the Investigating Committee.

Interesting Revelations on Cross-Examination.

He Tells How Beecher's Offense was Stated.

And Misstates the Case to Dr. Storrs.

The "Parlor" and "Bed-Room Scenes" Explained.

THEODORE PITCHES INTO HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

But Acknowledges that Elizabeth is Better than Himself.

Mrs. Beecher Charged with Mischief-Making.

"Vic." Woodhull Waiting for Her Opportunity.

Beecher Asks to be Heard Before Being Condemned.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1874.

The Investigation Proceeding.

At the session of the Plymouth Church investigation Committee last evening, Oliver Johnson testified in relation to the interview between himself and Mr. Tilton in December, 1870. In this interview Tilton related—and Johnson said he heard it for the first time—complaints about Beecher's conduct towards him. Tilton spoke of Beecher's having alienated the love of his family from him and otherwise—he having injured him in his business relations; but there was no allusion at that time to any such charge as that of adultery, such as the letter of 1871. Johnson did not refer to any charge of adultery.

Plymouth Prayer Meeting.

There was a good attendance at the usual weekly prayer meeting last night, but several of the best known members of Plymouth church were absent. The hymns given out were conducive in their tendency, and in the prayers the warmest sympathy for their suffering pastor, and most earnest solicitations for his safe deliverance were expressed. Rev. Mr. Halliday, the assistant pastor, closed the services after giving out the hymn, "Mid scenes of confusion and creature complaints," which was sung with considerable feeling.

Beecher's Health Improving.

After the benediction had been pronounced, and the members had gathered in groups, Mr. Halliday remarked so that all might hear, "I suppose you are all anxious to hear how Brother Beecher is to-night? I left him only an hour and a half ago, and he is in admirable spirits, and I believe weighs more than he has for a year."

Mr. Halliday said later that he tried to get Mr. Beecher to attend the meeting, but the beloved pastor was too busy and hurried. Being asked if Beecher was still preparing his statement, Mr. Halliday replied: "Probably, I don't know but what he has it already prepared."

The next session of the Investigation Committee will be held on Monday night.

Beecher Interviewed.

An endeavor to interview Mr. Beecher this morning resulted in obtaining from him only the declaration that the charge were absolutely false, and that he would in good time make that apparent. He added that he was entitled to the right accorded to ordinary criminals at least—the right of being heard before being condemned.

Beecher's Fault.

Mr. Tracy, of the counsel conducting the case before the committee in the interest of Mr. Beecher, says: "Mr. Beecher's fault was venial. The stupidity that induced concealment was damnable."

General Butler Speaks.

General Butler says he has no connection with the case, is not counsel for Mr. Tilton or Mr Moulton, but cannot speak of the future. Of Mr. Tilton's statement the General says: "I think it a most unfortunate thing that it should ever have been made public. I advised very strongly against its being given to the world. It is miserable business."

Mrs. Tilton Interviewed.

Mrs. Tilton says of the production of her statement dangling from the hands of her husband, that she closeted herself alone at ten o'clock at night and spent until three o'clock next morning in preparing that document. She afterwards read it to Mr. Overington, and the only alteration not made by herself were some grammatical changes and alterations of punctuation, being asked if she intended to occupy the old home in Livingston street, Mrs. Tilton replied that on many melancholy accounts she are connected with the place that she dreads the effect they might produce on her mind and heart. She expressed her entire confidence in a favorable result of the present investigation.

Mrs. Woodhull Waiting.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull has reached New York, and in an interview with a reporter of the *Evening Express*, yesterday, she declared that the statement attributed to her in regard to her relations with Tilton is absolutely without foundation. She never made such a statement. She had, she said, heard of it, but never read it until it was shown to her that morning. She says she will reserve what she has to say on the Beecher-Tilton matter till both sides have exhausted themselves. Both parties, she said, are telling lies. When they have finished, it will be time for me to speak out."

NEW YORK, July 26, 1874

Cross-Examination of Tilton Before the Committee.

The *Tribune* furnishes the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton before the Beecher Investigating Committee. It is prefaced by the following

Letter from Mr. Sage:

"Mr. Tilton's direct testimony having been published without the knowledge or consent of the Committee of Investigation, and fragmentary and inaccurate reports of his testimony under cross examination having been published by means unknown to the committee and without its consent, whereby it is said that Mr. Tilton feels that injustice has been done him, it is believed that in fairness to all parties Mr. Tilton's testimony should be made public at once."

HENRY SAGE, Chairman.

"BROOKLYN, July 25, 1874."

The testimony makes ten columns of the *Tribune*. The following are

The Principal Points of Interest.

In answer to questions by General Tracy, Tilton said he could not give the date of the translation which he said he witnessed at Mr. Beecher's house at the time of the examination of an engraving. His wife continued to attend Plymouth church after that transaction, but not regularly. About the time that he ceased to be editor of the *Independent* he made a distinct allegation to Bowen against Mr. Beecher of the offense he had committed against him, and a letter was agreed upon between him and Bowen demanding that Beecher should quit the Plymouth pulpit. The examination proceeded as follows:

Question—And was that agreement the result of his statement of affairs against Mr. Beecher, which he told you he knew of?

Answer—On the part of Mr. Bowen, yes.

Q.—On your part?

A.—I made one statement, and he made many.

Q.—Will you state the offense you stated against Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bowen on that occasion?

A.—Mr. Johnson having introduced the subject, Mr. Bowen said to me: "Mr. Tilton, you do not say as much of Plymouth church as a Brooklyn paper should. You do not go there. Why do you not go?"

Q.—I asked you what offense you stated against Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bower.

Theodore Answers Questions in His Own Way.

A.—I must answer your question in my own way. I came to tell you the truth. Mr. Bowen wanted me to speak more in the paper of Plymouth church. Mr. Johnson said: "Perhaps Mr. Tilton has a reason for not going to Plymouth church," and thereupon Mr. Bowen was curious to know the reason. It is a solitary phrase, said that there was a personal domestic reason why I could not go there consistently with self-respect—that Mr. Beecher had been unhandsome in his approaches to my wife. That is the sum and substance of all I have ever said on this subject to the very few people to whom I have spoken of it. Being asked when he first learned that Mr. or Mrs. Beecher had in any way communicated the facts to Bowen which inflamed him in the matter of his (Tilton's) dismissal, witness said he learned that from Beecher himself on the day after the apology was written, the 23d, possibly the 24 of January. It was in Moulton's room. Beecher came in. It was

An Unexpected Meeting.

Beecher burst out in an expression of sorrow, and said he hoped the communication he sent witness by Moulton was satisfactory. He then and there told Moulton he had done wrong, not so much as some others had, referring to his wife, who had made statements to Bowen that ought to be unmade, and volunteered to write a letter to Bowen concerning the facts he had misstated. Mrs. Tilton had told witness of visits Mrs Beecher made her, and of the testimony they wanted to get. Mrs. Tilton spoke a number of times of enmity which Mrs. Beecher had for some strange reason connected with Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother. There was a conspiracy between Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher before September.

Theodore Pitches into His Mother-in-Law.

The truth is Mrs. Tilton's confession was made also to her mother, and the mother naturally wanted to protect her daughter, and she made a kind of alliance with Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher took part in it. There was a desire on their part to protect Elizabeth. Mrs. Tilton thought witness' retirement from the papers was due in some way to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and as witness was very indignant against Bowen, that unless there was some reconciliation between Beecher and her husband her secret would be exposed, she begged witness to have an interview with Beecher, and wrote a note to that effect. The sole purpose of that interview was that Mrs. Tilton felt that Beecher and witness were in danger of a collision for her sake. At her request it took place. Tilton's dismissal from the *Union* was two days after that interview. The interview had nothing to do with it.

Being asked why the difficulty with Bowen would involve the exposure of his family secret, which he obtained from Mrs. Tilton six months before, witness said: It was not through fear of my exposing it. Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher were sometimes in collision, and Mrs. Tilton always made me believe that Mr. Beecher knew this secret until in December, when she told me. I took it for granted all the Summer long that she had told him what she had told me and what she had told her mother, and I supposed that Mrs. Beecher was co-operating with Mrs. Morse.

Q.—Did you not complain of Mr. Beecher for not aiding you to remain on the *Independent*.

A.—No, sir; I would have scorned it.

Tilton continued: He never told Rev. Mr. Wilkeson that Beecher had not befriended him in that matter, but for being unjust to him and saying he ought to be turned out. In further testimony witness said he accepted the apology Beecher made and forgave all offense with as much largeness as he thought it possible for a Christian man to assume.

His Relations Thereafter with Beecher

were not friendly, but not hostile. They were relations which Moulton forced with an iron hand. Witness had taken pains to have it appear in all quarters that Beecher and himself were not in hostility, and suppressed his self respect many times in doing it. Never stated the offense of Mr. Beecher to Dr. Storrs; showed Dr. Storrs a letter which Elizabeth and himself wrote, and which he still preserved; did not charge Beecher with any offense at all. Elizabeth stated that

How Beecher's Offense was Stated.

To the question: How was Beecher's offense stated? Tilton replied: It began in this way: That on a certain day in the summer of 1870 she had informed her husband that Mr. Beecher had asked her to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies. She was very solicitous to make it appear that she did not accept his proposition, and happily in reading it those who saw it naturally inferred that she did not accept the proposition. It was a perfectly correct statement. Witness read that statement to Beecher, who objected to it, and witness made no further use of it. He, however, prepared a document on his relations to Bowen, in which Elizabeth's letter was stated as well as the letter of apology, which he put in, not wishing to make the offense more than was necessary, not to have the worst of the case known. This was also read to Dr. Storrs, to whom witness went in great distress wanting counsel.

Tilton Misstates the Case.

Q.—And so to get correct counsel you misstated the case.

A.—Yes; it was a statement necessary to be made after Mrs. Woodhull's statement. I was out of town, and the thing had filled the country, and Beecher had taken no notice of it. I met Beecher eight days old, and I went to Dr. Storrs for counsel. He never let me tell the story. I said, "Do not ask me for that." He said, "Give me some facts by which I can judge." So I gave him an account of my affairs very largely, about Mrs. Woodhull, and so on. The origin of that document was a seeking for something that would put before the public

A Plausible Answer to the Woodhull Tale.

and I conserved that by a chain of facts we might perhaps expose Mrs. Woodhull. I went to Mr. Beecher, and he but—into a long sigh, and I saw that he would not or could not stand upon it, and Elizabeth burned or tore it to pieces.

Q.—Why did you abandon the document?

A.—Because there was no success in it.

Q.—Why? Was it not because he did not accept it?

A.—Because he did not accept or reject it. He wanted no statement to be made, and so the thing was buried.

Q.—Have you not frequently asserted the purity of your wife?

Theodore's Strange Technical Use of Words.

A.—No; I have always had a strange technical use of words. I have taken pains to say that she was a devoted Christian woman. That necessarily carried the other. I do not think Beecher thought the false statement as he took it. I do not think that it covered the words. I have said that Elizabeth was a tender, delicate, kindly, Christian woman, which I think she is.

Q.—Have not you stated that she was pure?

A.—No.

Q.—Have you not stated she was as pure as an angel?

A.—No; Mr. Halliday says I said that. He asked me in Mrs. Bradshaw's presence whether or not I had not said that my wife was as pure as gold. "No," I said, "Mr. Halliday," because the conversation to which you allude was this: I said "Go and ask Mr. Beecher himself, and he will say that she is as pure as gold." It is an expression which he used.

He Gives Elizabeth a Good Character.

I have sought to give Elizabeth a good character. I have always wanted to do so. I think she deserves a good character. I think she is better than most of us, better than I am. I do not believe in the point of actual moral goodness, barring some drawbacks, that there is in this company so white a soul as Elizabeth Tilton.

Q.—Did you not state that in substance to one or more of the gentlemen with whom you were lunching?

A.—In substance, yes, and I state it now; but I did not use the phrase that she had never violated her chastity.

Q.—Did you not say that she was pure?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you not use expressions which you intended to mean the purity of woman?

A.—I did exactly. There are many ways in which you can produce such impressions, and I have written this document to produce the same impression.

The Wilkeson Statement.

Tilton was next examined in relation to the Wilkeson statement, and explicitly contradicted several points therein, stating that the conversation between himself and Wilkeson was about flowers, when the charges against Beecher it was decided should be withdrawn. Witness expressed gladness to have this done, for he thought every charge against Beecher endangered his wife, but when the paper was brought to him to sign it was a complaint to Beecher cross-colored, in which words was to look up to Beecher with filial respect. He said "I won't sign that to the end of the world," and cut out a few lines, and would not use them. If Wilkeson communicated the impression that a written apology was wanted from Beecher it was false. Beecher dictated through Moulton requests be assisted by him, but he

Wouldn't Take a Penny of Mr. Beecher's Money

If he suffered from hunger or thirst, and said that if directly or indirectly Moulton communicated to him any of Beecher's money, it would break their friendship. Witness complied to Moulton was that Beecher had been unjust, not that he had not helped him. Witness' relations and feelings toward Beecher since January 1st, 1871, when he made the apology, down to the time when the church began to put out its right hand and take witness by the throat, were friendly. They were friendly in the sense that we were not in collision with each other, but were not those of friendship. Witness had taken Beecher's apology and given his word that he would not have him exposed.

Q.—Is it your sentiment that it is an offense for which one man can apologize to another?

A.—I know there is a code of honor among gentlemen that a man cannot condone such an offense but I cannot see what offense a man cannot forgive where an apology is made by the person committing to the person against whom it is committed. If a man believes in the Christian religion he ought to. I sometimes forgive and sometimes I do not. I do draw a line of difference.

Q.—Is that your handwriting? (showing a slip of paper on which was written, "H. W. B.: Grace, Mercy and Peace, Sunday morning.—T. T.")

A.—I remember that one morning Mr. Beecher met me and told me how much pleasure it gave him. I have sent kindlier things than that to him.

Q.—Did you feel as you spoke?

A.—I did. Mr. Moulton said two or three times, "Mr. Beecher is in great depression; can't you do something to cheer him?" One morning I walked to church with him. In many circumstances I manifested

A Feeling of Kindness

towards him. It would be a lie for me to say I had a warm friendship for Mr. Beecher, and that I felt as kindly to him as if the offense had not been committed. If I had been a man morally great I would have hoed it out and trauden it under foot. I was competent to forgive in a large degree. I forgave him in my last moods, but at other times I did not. I am not a very large man.

Mrs. Woodhull at Tilton's House.

In reply to an inquiry whether Mrs. Woodhull came frequently to his house, and whether his wife did not protest against her presence there, witness said Mrs. Woodhull was at his house once, to meet Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton made that interview. It must have been in 1871 or 1872.

A Left-Handed Compliment to "Vic."

Mrs. Woodhull and her husband came to witness' wife, and expressed indignation against the woman. He told her Mrs. Woodhull was too dangerous a woman, and that too much of the welfare of the family depended on her. He told his wife the way to get along with her and prevent the coming out was to keep friendly with her. It was

A Fatal Policy,

but it seemed the only thing they could do. The mistake was not being friendly with Blood, instead of Mrs.

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MONDAY, JULY 27, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 109¾.

A VERY dangerous counterfeit five dollar bill, purporting to have been issued by the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, has made its appearance.

THE New York *Tribune* insists upon it that Gen. Grant is making friends among the people of the South, with a view to a third term of the Presidency.

THE abduction of young Ross brings up to the memory of the New York *World* the abduction of William Morgan from the town of Batavia, in the State of New York, in the Summer of 1826.

THE BIDS for that portion of the 5 per cents. which remained untaken, were opened by the Secretary of the Treasury a few days since. It is said that nearly the whole loan has been taken upon very favorable terms.

A NEW YORK paper alluding to the fact of Tilton retaining General Butler as his counsel, connects it with his allegation that he was "looking forward to an eternity of woe." Under such circumstances it was a decided proof of Theodore's sanity, to begin early to cultivate pleasant relations with one who would very likely be his companion.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* came to us on Saturday morning containing twelve sheets, comprising ninety-six pages of six columns each of an advertisement of lands and lots of ground upon which the taxes for 1864 remain unpaid, to the amount of nearly $2,300,000. This is a great deal better show for the business of the newspaper in question than for the city of Chicago.

ONE LANGE has sued Judge Benedict, of New York, for false imprisonment. The Judge sentened Lange to fine and imprisonment; when, as Lange contended, he could only legally impose fine or imprisonment. How the plaintiff will make out express malice on the part of the Judge is a very important question for his counsel to investigate. The old legal maxim is, that ignorance of the law excuseth no man—but Judges.

THE Chicago folks apprehend that they are being systematically victimized by a regularly organized band of house burners. This must be as uncomfortable to householders and house-owners as to underwriters. A city which, by a deliberate vote, determined to repeal all Sunday laws, may well expect to be the refuge of all sorts of iniquity. Lot pitched his tents towards Sodom, but his prosperity was only temporary, and the chosen city of his residence was burned, as Chicago has been.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, formerly Postmaster General in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, it is said, will receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Western district of Maryland. Judge Blair is one of the really intellectual men in the Democratic party, and if the district in question is to be represented by one of that political family, we are free to admit that it would be creditable to choose a statesman and a gentleman of unquestioned ability such as he undoubtedly is, in preference to men of lesser mark in the political forizon.

IN the promotion of Mr. Bayard Butler to the Treasurership of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia *Press* says, the directors have wisely and happily concluded the organization of the company under the new regime. Although young in years Mr. Butler is old in the service of the road, and as assistant treasurer for a long time, has won the confidence and respect of the business community. The corps of general officers of the Pennsylvania road is now complete, and the organization has been such as to strengthen it before the public.

LEOPOLD, the youngest son of the Queen of Great Britain, has been voted an annuity amounting to £15,000, by Parliament, whereat very many newspapers in this country have become virtuously indignant. As royalty appears to be the form of government in Great Britain, and as Congress no more fully represents our people than Parliament does hers, we don't perceive the necessity of shedding many tears over this vote of Parliament. We have no doubt but that the average John Bull is proud of the liberality of the "Queen's most faithful Commons," or if he is disposed to find fault it is with the smallness of the grant.

A SINGULAR CASE has recently been decided by the Queen's Privy Council, in London. A man named Guibord died sometime since in Montreal, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of that Diocese refused to permit his remains to be interred in consecrated ground, because he was a member of the Institute Canadian, a secret society membership in which is prohibited by the Roman Catholic Church. The friends of the decedent insisted upon it that as he had purchased and paid for a burial lot in the cemetery, there could be no denial of the right of sepulture. The case traveled through all the Canadian Courts, and was finally decided against the Bishop by the Privy Council.

OF course the offer of $20,000 for the restoration of little Charlie Ross and the capture of the scoundrels who kidnapped him, has wonderfully increased the volunteer police force in Philadelphia. This is a broad country, and Europeans of the worst class can travel over it without being obliged to show their papers, but we do not despair of the poor boy's return to his distracted parents. We hope the proclamation of the offer of the reward, containing as it does a full description of the boy's appearance, will be copied fully into every newspaper in the country, and that everywhere strangers, and especially those with strange children, will be closely scanned, not only by the police, but by all citizens. Our only fear is that the abductors of the child may be tempted to add murder to child-stealing, in order to conceal their crime.

IT has never been our fortune to see so much venom and such shameless falsehood compressed within so small a space, as is shown in the following extract from the Springfield (Ill.) *Register:* "The sermons and lectures of Beecher, and the actions and declarations of the Plymouth Church members, and the statements of the committee selected by Beecher, all go to show that all these persons teach, preach, and practice the belief that there is no sin against God, man or society in any relation which any man or woman choose to maintain toward each other, either temporarily or continuously!" We will venture to affirm that the writer of that paragraph never read one of Beecher's sermons or lectures in his life; and that if he does so now, he will not be able to lay his dirty finger upon one solitary sentence, which by any honest construction can be twisted into maintaining the position which he says is contained in all of them. That such a shameless false-witness should be in charge of a newspaper in a town containing any fair proportion of decent, truth-loving people, is a wonder past finding out.

IT IS SAID that the English grocer who was fined for selling peas which were indebted for their color to the copper which had been used in the process of preserving them, carried on business at Turnham Green, a short distance from Windsor. The grocer's legal difficulty reminds one of the English diner-out, who always spoiled a joke in its repetition; being at dinner one day where the peas were too ripe, Sheridan remarked to him that it would be proper to send them to Windsor. "Why so, sir," said the other. "Oh!" said Sheridan, "You know that's the way to Turnham Green." The next day a similar dish was on his own table, when he repeated to his wife the remark Sheridan had made to him, and on her inquiring as he had of Sheridan, he innocently replied, "Why, that's the way to make them green." Seeing she did not laugh, he remarked that he wondered she didn't see any joke, for when Sheridan had said so at Sir Somebody Something's table the day before, the whole company became convulsed with laughter.

TILTON'S cross examination is said to have been farcical in the extreme. When counsel put a question which it was inconvenient for him to answer, he would stand upon his dignity, put on an immensity of dramatic style and deliver himself of a regular speech. "Mr. Tilton," said the counsel, "you have charged your wife with having committed a grave offense—have you not been similarly guilty?" "Sir," said Theodore, "talk as one gentleman should talk to another. I decline to answer you." Theodore's idea of what constitutes a gentleman must be a novelty. Further on, this pink of propriety who says he continued to live with his wife for years and years after she had committed an unpardonable sin against him, says: "Elizabeth has always had a reverence for the church, and has been greatly disturbed because I could not receive the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ. * * * It is a sort of keystone to her whole faith that Christ is Divine, and my refusal to believe it has been the subject of many conversations and many of her prayers. A whiter souled woman does not live to-day than Elizabeth Tilton." Further on, in the course of this cross examination, he admitted explicitly that he had no evidence whatever of Mr. Beecher's guilt than what his wife told him. It does look very much as if the free-lovers and other blatant infidels, of whom New York has so many, moved and helped by him who was a liar from the beginning, in the hopes of unsettling the faith of weak Christians, had appropriated this poor wretches, Tilton's, vanity and self-esteem to their own use, in order to pull down from his useful position, one who is generally looked upon as the most eminent of all the ministers in the hosts of Christianity. But truth will prevail in the end.

THE *North American* records the decease of Mr. George Knorr, its ship news editor, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mr. Knorr entered the office of that paper in the year of 1802, and continued in its employment until his death. He must have been a useful man in his way and appears to have been devoted to his work. His habit was when a vessel sailed from Philadelphia, to keep a memorandum of her course until she returned. It is said says he was so fond of his work that he was at it from nine o'clock in the morning until the last mail was received at night, with only the intermission for his meals. His remarkably robust frame and natural health enabled him to stand this protracted labor for a period that few men could have endured. He was seldom away from his post even in the severest heats of midsummer, and not until within the last few years was he sick. Hard work agreed with him, and he was never so well satisfied as when at his post. He has reared a large family creditably, and was in all the relations of life a thoroughly excellent and unexceptionable man—honest, upright, faithful, cheerful, good tempered, a real friend to all about him, and without an enemy in the world. It is added that he was a true Christian, attended church regularly, never was known to utter a profane oath or to do a vicious or wrong action. Upon such a record as this many a more distinguished man might look with envy. Surely this man, by diligent application to work for which he was competent, has earned within his narrow sphere a reputation more ambitious aspirants might well be proud of. There are but few men of whom it can be truly said that they never uttered a profane oath or did a vicious action. All honor to to the memory of George Knorr.

THE Philadelphia *North American* has a sound article on the miserable Brooklyn scandal, which a good many people might read with profit. We content ourselves with a few extracts, which are brim-full of truth:

> It had not now for the first time to be demonstrated that the average of civilized mankind give readier credence to the bearer of evil than to the bearer of good tidings. That has been remarked always. It is a melancholy fact; and it has stood stubbornly and squarely in the path of the moral progress of the world time out mind. * * * The eager acceptance of the worst as truth by men of good repute and high standing in church and society constitutes a voluntary confession of depravity not at all flattering. Now, when all this contested scandal rests wholly upon ex parte statement, the verdict is made up and rendered. Was there ever such fatuity? Such inexcusable blindness to consequence? Such a deliberate slaughter of reputation? If proof were needed to show that not one man in a thousand is fit to enter the jury box, the current of public comment during the last ten days amply provides it. No man nature is individually intolerant of marked moral excellence. If a man happen to stand a head above the ordinary run, either as regards intellect, or success, or moral deserving, he can reasonably expect to be watched; and if caught tripping his punishment is certain. * * * As you descend the scale of morality the disbelief in good increases. The ingrained thief cannot conceive of any mortal being honest. An inveterate liar cannot conceive of such a thing as an eminently truthful man. A person of filthy habits regards every other person as filthy as he is himself. On the other hand a person conscious of one good quality invariably presumes it in the case of others until the contrary appears. Every individual is his own criterion of judgment.

POLITICAL.

R. MILTON SPEER is a candidate for renomination to Congress in the Huntingdon district.

JOHN CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, has announced his intention to run for the United States Senate—that is, for the Hon. John Scott's seat.

EX GOVERNOR PERHAM is one of Mr. Hamlin's chief opponents for the Maine Senatorship. Hamlin's gag-law vote is hurting him.

BENJAMIN V. THOMAS, nominated for the State Senate from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, died Friday morning in Philadelphia.

THE Workingmen's party of Tennessee met in convention in Nashville on Wednesday last and nominated Mr. B. F. C. Brooks for Governor.

MR. JOHN S. KERR, of Memphis, is trying by public speeches to convince the Democracy of Tennessee that he is the best man for them to nominate for Governor.

PITT the Democratic papers couldn't have told the Republican Congressional Committee just what to put in their address. How much better they would have liked it!

COL. SAMUEL A. BLACK, Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is spoken of as candidate for the Legislature from the lower end of Montgomery county.

MR. B. H. HILL, of Georgia, is a candidate for Congress in the Ninth district of that State. If he is elected, how the Hon. A. H. Stephens will regret that ill health compels him to stay at home!

NEVER in the history of political parties has a party existed that—like the Republican party—has showed itself to have the great moral courage to be as severe with its own rascals as with the rascals in the opposite party. The Republican party has dared to probe its own abuses to the very core.

PERSONAL.

SCAR-FACED CHARLEY, as he hears the crack of the Indian rifle wafted on the northern winds, must find his new career as a territorial legislator terribly irksome.

IT IS suggested that Jules Favre's marrying an Asiatian refugee may be considered a confession of his guilt as author of the loss of Alsace and Lorraine to France and an act of partial atonement.

HON. CALEB CUSHING doesn't like Madrid, and has been indisposed ever since his arrival. Those who are familiar with diplomatic affairs are confident that Mr. Cushing will send in his resignation before the close of the year.

THE announcement of the forthcoming life of Chief Justice Chase, by Mr. J. W. Schuckers, for many years his private secretary in the Treasury Department, in private life, and in the Chief Justiceship, will be received with very general satisfaction.

DR. PRUTZ AND DR. SEPP, who were sent out by the German Government several weeks ago to make excavations at Tyre, have returned to Germany, and report a complete success. They found and partly uncovered an ancient cathedral, supposed to be of the time of the Crusaders, and containing many interesting inscriptions which the discoverers were able to decipher.

MRS. HELEN M. L. MILLINGTON, of Ontario, N. Y., has written a defense of Beecher. She thinks that inasmuch as Solomon wasn't blamed for keeping a whole female seminary in his private residence, Beecher oughtn't to be blamed for—well, for anything. Mrs. Millington, you had better dry up. Get thee a nunnery. Unmuzzled as you are, you are more dangerous to the community than would be a bowling raccoon of the mountains.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

THE Hon. A. H. Stephens and Mr. Robert Toombs of Georgia, have settled their differences, and announce in a joint card "that the recent quite notorious alienation between them, arising from misapprehensions or misunderstandings, of whatever character, on either or both sides, no longer exists; and that the cordial friendship which had, for nearly forty years, bound them together by a tie as strong as brotherly attachment, until this short interruption, is again perfectly restored."

THE little daughter of Viscount Amberley, from whom Lady Amberley caught the diptheria, of which she died, has followed her mother to the grave. She was an only daughter, aged seven, and very attractive. Lady Amberly was a daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and a sister of the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, who is known in America. Viscount Amberley showed a respect for his own and his wife's radical principles; the coffin was plain, made by the village carpenter, and there was no ceremony of any kind whatever, and no minister, either at the house or the grave.

You cannot go to a London theater without feeling life to be a burden. Extras bristle as do the quills of the fretful porcupine. There are charges for having the audacity to secure seats in advance, charges for programmes, charges for coats, fees to the porter who screams out for your carriage. Then between the acts insinuating young women pursue you with poor cakes and worse ices, invading boxes and stalls alike, looking so injured at refusal that an American with a heart beating beneath his manly bosom feels very like a brute and wants to go home. There is no swindling on the other side of the Atlantic! Human nature is entirely confined to the New World.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

W. B. BOURNE, a prominent stock broker and capitalist of San Francisco, shot himself on Friday. It is believed that he was insane.

THE Comptroller of Currency has authorized the organization of the First National Bank of Kassen, Minnesota, with a capital of $100,000.

"OUI, STAY!" the maiden cried. "My sweet, Oh, stay, and rest your weary feet!" Her father's voice, from down the street, Replied, "Not much he won't—dead beat!"

A CHINAMAN, name not known, was shot and killed by one of his own countrymen in San Francisco on Friday. After receiving four or five shots, one of which pierced the heart, the man ran about a block and fell dead.

MISS HOSMER refutes the accusation of Stephen W. Healy, that she, Mr. Story, and Mr. Simmons, leading American artists in Italy, issued as their own productions works modeled and executed by Italian artists.

SLANG words are not always slang. Take the word "jolly." In John Trapp's "Commentary on the Old and New Testaments," published in London 200 years ago, is to be read: "All was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came thither."

WHILE Mrs. Porter, of St. Albans, Vt., and her two children were gathering berries, on Friday, one of the children fell into a creek. The mother immediately jumped in to rescue the child, followed by the other child, and all three were drowned.

"MOTHER, bring my little kitten," is the latest "popular ballad." The new-sick is fair, so far as we are able to judge, but the words seem to have been scratched off rather hurriedly, and strung out to such a length that there is a feeling of relief when the singer comes to a pawse.—*World.*

GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, has commuted the sentence of Hugh Dougherty, convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged at Lancaster, July 31, to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. The Governor gives as a reason grave doubts as to Dougherty's sanity at the time of the murder.

THE Boston *Post* looks at charity in a business way. It says: "The Baroness Mayor de Rothschild and her daughter are puffed for their generosity because they have given $2,500 to a charitable institution; but if a man worth $1,000 had given ten cents, which would be quite as large a proportion of his possessions, who would have wasted the ink to record it."

REV. NEWMAN HALL, of London, at the recent laying of the memorial stone of Lincoln Tower, to be built by Americans in his own church, said the Stars and Stripes are to be inwrought on the stone of his memorial tower, and that the British Lion and the American Eagle will ornament its angles. This, the correspondent thinks, is the result of breathing a more volatile air than people in general.

WHOEVER has bound oats, rye, wheat or barley in a harvest field on a hot July or August day, will rejoice to hear that a genius in Kansas has invented an automatic binder, which can follow and keep up with a reaper, and do the work of half a dozen binders. Farming will presently become a luxurious business—the work being chiefly mechanical, and the farmer only needing to run with his machine.

WHAT clothes should be worn in hot weather is a problem which exercises the mind of a New York contemporary, who comes to the conclusion that we need a different fashion of garments for Winter than for Summer. Shirts he particularly inveighs against, and waistcoats he regards as uncomfortable superfluities. Loose and flowing garments seem to us most desirable for Summer wear, and the modes in use in some tropical countries might well be introduced among a people who are not inclined to follow Sydney Smith's advice to take off their flesh and sit in their bones.

"DOES LAGER BEER INTOXICATE?" has been a problem ever since the drinking of that beverage began in this country. Its solution has been frequently attempted but never yet has resulted satisfactorily. The latest recorded attempt has been by the Rochester police court, where a prosecution took place against a dealer for selling lager beer. On one side five witnesses testified that it was undoubtedly intoxicating; whilst on the other five more witnesses testified equally strongly that it was not. One of the latter, who claimed to be an "expert," said that he drank from thirty to fifty glasses of beer daily, and "sometimes considerably more," yet he "never got intoxicated." The court being entirely unable to settle the important question, no decision was rendered.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BUFF BATHING is permitted before 6 A. M.

STOUT hotel proprietors are invariably the pleasantest.

PITTSBURGH girls are not numerous, but they are pretty.

RUBICUND NOSES decorate the faces of some of the cottages.

SWELL EQUIPPAGES are more numerous than ever this summer.

PANIC EFFECTS are well-nigh over, and "splurge" is the order of the day.

NEVER was there seen before so large an influx of persons of high standing in society. Real six feet brilliants!

THE demoralization to shirts, cuffs, and collars is something terrible to contemplate. Good for the washerwomen, however.

MUSIC on the lawns of the several hotels greets the arriving visitors on their drive from the station to their chosen stopping-place. That "music hath its charms" is shown in the fact that it brings out all "the charmers."

WITH the increase of temperature the number of dancers in the hotel parlors is, strange to say, much greater than before.

MORNING dancing is coming into vogue again, and on some days appears to be more popular than the formal hop in the evening.

BALTIMORE girls form a large proportion of the beauty, and their fascinations few of the male sex can resist. Baltimore beauty is always refreshing.

AN AUTOMATIC ten pin alley, which sets up its own ten-pins, returns the balls to the players, and dispenses with the usual African small boys, is creating a *furore*.

AT the majority of seaside hotels the bedrooms are so ridiculously small that the occupants have to keep their trunks in the corridor outside. At all hours of the day and night one sees female figures robed in white flitting along the halls with their arms full of the little odds and ends that go to make up a "grand costume."

TWO Philadelphia girls are said to be the finest bathers at Long Branch. They go out a great distance in the surf, and attract attention by their fine swimming. One of them is famous for "headers." She can bring up a five-cent piece nine times out of ten. The gents give her lots to bring up, and she gives it all to charity. In this instance "charity" don't end at home.

BATHING.

Healthful Amusement and the Danger.

As bathing is such a common and healthful amusement at this season, there is all the more need of care on the part of those who indulge in it. It is only a day or two since, that two young men were drowned by becoming entangled in sea-weed, and wherever this abounds, or there is an undertow, there should be unusual precautions exercised by bathers. At beaches where these dangers exist, ropes, securely fastened to the shore, are invaluable aids to safety. There are, however, other risks in bathing besides those of being drowned, which are emphasized in the following remarks of the Pall Mall *Gazette*, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

> Numbers of persons, children especially, receive far more injury to their health from bathing, owing to the length of time they remain in the water. A warning which is well worth the attention of bathers is to be found in the evidence given at an inquest, held last week at Liverpool, on the body of a young man, aged eighteen, who met his death at the Margaret street baths in that town under the following circumstances: The deceased, it seems, dived from the side into the deep end of the bath, swam across and, after coming out, dived again from the spring board. He afterwards swam across the bath under water, and when he came up was unable to speak and apparently motionless. He was taken out of the bath, a doctor was sent for and everything was done to restore animation, but without effect. A post-mortem examination showed that the organic condition of the body was that of a thoroughly healthy young man. The brain and lungs were much congested, and this was attributed to the fact that the deceased had been too long submerged in the bath. He had died of an apoplectic fit, produced by this congestion.

HOPS.

Condition of the English Crop.

The *Hop Journal* says: In the hop growing counties of England, as in French vineyards, the frost has committed serious ravages, and early as is the season, it is all but certain that the destruction of a considerable portion of the crop will be the result. In some grounds, we are told, the frost has done more injury than the oldest inhabitant can remember. Certainly such severe frost has not been known in May for the last thirty years. In the low-lying grounds, which is not, forcing seasons are the most prolific, the vine has been most seriously injured, the greatest ravages being observable where the subsoil is clay; rocky and deep subsoils escaping with comparatively little injury beyond the heads of the bine being cut and the growth checked. As one correspondent points out, the hop plant is far more hardy in its nature than we generally imagine, or it would have been entirely cut down, as the pieces of peas, cabbage, &c., and even ash and chestnut plantations. As it is, the heads of the bine have turned black, and the leaves, which first were spotted, subsequently became yellow, and now the grounds look as though a fire blast had gone through them. Already we have reports of the flea in myriads, and the great danger is that the sickly condition of the plant, the effect of the frost, and cold sharp winds, will lead to an increase of aphis, this pest having already made its appearance in various quarters. Should this be the case, the growers will be very fortunate if they escape a total blight. The season, however, is yet early, and a fortnight of warm weather, with genial showers, and especially a steady increase of night temperature, will do wonders for those grounds which have not suffered severely. The most that we can hope for under present circumstances is a partial crop.

PETROLEUM.

Exports from New York and Philadelphia.

From Pitou's circular under date of July 21st we find that the petroleum exports from New York and Philadelphia for the week ending July 18th amounted to a crude equivalent of 273,936 barrels, and of this 62 per cent. goes to the North German ports. The amount of oil required to fill the chartered vessels is equivalent to 533,533 barrels crude. The exports from both the ports up to July 18th this year are equivalent to 8,585,783 barrels crude, averaging 18,000 barrels a day. For the same time last year the exports from these two ports were equivalent to 3,209,357 barrels crude.

Kaiser Billy's Domain.

The German Empire has now a population of 41,060,846, of which 20,150,900 are males and 20,909,900 females, probably the nearest to an equilibrium of sexes in any country of an equally large population. Sixty-three per cent. of the inhabitants are over the age of fifteen years, and these are also pretty equally divided in regard to sexes. Forty per cent. of those over the age of fifteen are unmarried; about nine per cent. widowed, and one fifth per cent. divorced. Of the whole population, 2,500,000 are Poles, 150,000 Wends, 50,000 Ozechains, 150,000 Litthauers, 150,000 Danes, and 270,000 French. The Protestants claim 25,549,781 of the inhabitants, the Catholics 14,851,459, the Jews 512,064. Thirty-one per cent. live in cities, sixty-nine in the country. Of the cities, thirty-one claim a population of over 50,000 each. The number of dwelling houses in the Empire amounts to 5,263,000 and these inhabited by 7,565,000 families.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
N. W. COR. FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
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Iron Working Machinery AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest wood jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
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HAVANA LOTTERY—A HAVANA firm having a branch office in New York offers to dealers in Havana Lottery Tickets extraordinary facilities. Please address BOX 2940, New York. jel7:s67

LIME—200 BBLS FRESH CLEVE. LAND, PLASTER—200 bbls. Calcined Plast. For sale by J. B. CANELD, 116 Water street,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Special Bargains IN Suits & Dress Goods
Ladies' Summer Suits
At exceedingly Low Prices, in material of WHITE LAWN, HERNANI, LINEN, BLACK ALPACAS, COLORED ALPACAS.
Polonaise', Misses' Suits, Chintz Wrappers, Children's Suits, Infants' Dresses.
Great Bargains in Lace Jackets and Sacques, Silk Jackets and Sacques, Summer Shawls, Mourning Shawls.
22 YARDS OF BLACK HERNANI
A Suit Pattern, for only 75 cents.
At 12½c, rare good value in Grenadines and Hernanis.
At 18½c, Fine Japanese Silks, worth 40c.
At 31c, Extra Quality Japanese Silks, worth 60c.
At $1.00, worth $1.50.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
A special good bargain.
At $1.25 to $2.25 and upward, Extra Heavy Black Dress Silks, Extra good value.
Still our usual good value in Fine Black Mohair Alpacas, From 25c to 87½c.
FINEST DRESS FABRICS, In every desirable shade and quality at proportionately low prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
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Our entire assortment of Straw and Gimp
HATS AND BONNETS
Closing out at
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PARASOLS AND SILK UMBRELLAS.
AT HALF PRICE.
SASH RIBBONS
At lower prices than ever before known.
A small lot of Children's Braided Suits At less than cost.
Percale, Linen, Swiss and Lawn SHIRT WAISTS.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Chemisets and Neck Ruching, in all newest styles.
Extra good Bargains in HOSIERY, GLOVE, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERY COUNTERS.
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MANUFACTURED BY
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NILES' IMPROVED
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Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
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TIN AND COPPERWARE, etc.
Housefurnishing Hardware.
The undersigned offer to their friends and the public in general a large stock of good Tin and Copperware, etc., with many useful house and kitchen furniture articles for sale. They also promise to execute all orders in their line of business promptly, at moderate prices.
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No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
July 13, 1874.
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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
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A fine assortment of Ladies' Neck Wear, In all styles.
A full line of shades in Real and Imitation Hair Goods, At low prices.
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At 5 cents, NEW FAST COLORED CALICOS.
At 6¼c, handsome assortment Calicos.
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At 10c, 4-4 Unbleached Bleached Musl

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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of corporations.

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3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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Special agreements relating to interest made.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Continued quiet prevails in the money market, and while the relations of demand and supply remain unaltered, there can, of course, be little change in rates. The eyes of all our moneyed men are centered on the new loan, and are anxiously waiting the result. Several eastern journals are embracing the opportunity to get rid of their excess of bila and are pitching into Secretary Bristow for not giving the result of the bidding at once, instead of going to Long Branch and consulting with the President. We have no doubt but Mr. Bristow is doing what he considers best for the country, and until some better reason can be given, than has as yet been produced by these grumblers, the people will retain their confidence in him. There is no doubt some bids were made conditionally, and, of course, it requires a few days to consider them.

The latest New York dispatch at this writing says:—Inquiries among leading bankers and others concerned in the new bonds develop the fact that the 5-twent ob 8-per-cents bids have been made for $55,000,000, but the details concerning the time and privilege for calling the remainder have not been agreed upon, and negotiations are still pending. It will remain in session until Monday, as the Richmild, transacts no business on Saturdays. Bids at and above par already received aggregate $10,250 000 Secretary Bristow was in Wall street, this morning, embarking in experiments in negotiations.

What the Banks are Doing Under the Currency Law.

The Comptroller of the currency has received, up to the 25th inst., from twenty-eight banks, notice of withdrawal of bonds for cancellation or the circulation. Of these banks, one is in New York city, two being banks without circulat on with a total of bonds withdrawn of $2 328,000, and of circulation to the amount of $1,116 , 000. Six Chicago banks withdraw bonds to the amount of $664 900, and of circulation $479 400 An Illinois bank withdraws $90 000 in bonds, and of circulation $80,400. Two Michigan banks withdraw $130,000 in bonds, canceling $117,000 in circulation.

THREE ST. LOUIS BANKS.

the Valley, State Bank, and the St. Louis, withdraw a total in bonds of $835,000, and in circulation of $750 460. Two Ohio banks withdraw $100,000 in bonds, and $90,000 in circulation. Two in Indiana withdraw bonds $300,000, and in circulation $351,000. The other banks withdrawing are in New Orleans, South Carolina and Minnesota, a total in bonds of $690 000, and in circulation of $180,000. The total amount with drawn in bonds is $4,564,900, and in circulation, $3 880 050. Sixteen withdrawals have been made from July 8 to the 23d, inclusive, making a total of $1,352,450 in circulation, and in bonds of $1,487,695. It is believed here that this

WITHDRAWAL OF BANK CURRENCY

has nearly run its course. As to applications for new banks, Indiana obtains $1,000 ! as then $1000,000,the largest amount granted to any one State; Ohio is granted $945 000; Kentucky, $804 000; Texas and West Virginia, $270 000 each; Iowa, $135,000, and Kansas $180,000; Missouri, Nebraska and South Carolina obtain $90,000 each, while Dakota, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Tennessee and Wisconsin were granted $45,000 each.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT

granted is $413,000. The total not granted is $1 475,000, of which Indiana applied for $495,000, Ohio, $495,000; Iowa, $180,000; Nebraska and Florida, $135,000 each; Minnesota, Michigan, Mississippi and North Carolina, $45,000 each.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following is the Treasury statement for the week ending to-day:

National bank circulation outstanding.....$349,609,000
Bonds held to secure circulation..... 388,690,000
To secure public deposits..... 16,500,000

The following are the Treasury shipments for the week ending to day:

Legal-tenders.....$2,800,000
Fractional currency..... 653,000

RENOVATING THE CURRENCY.

Our national bank note currency is running through the renovating process at Washington at the rate of $250,000 per day, at which rate it would, without stopping to think a minute, be supposed the whole batch would be purged and renewed. But some one who has calculated the matter, says at this large rate it will take over four years to pass the $350,000,000 of this currency through the renovating process.

Mr. Lathe S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113	1 9⅝
U. S. 5-20s—1831—coupons	118¾	118⅝
" 1865	118	118¾
5-20s—1864.	116¾	116¾
" 1865	117¼	117⅛
" 1865 new.	117⅜	117⅜
" 1867	118	118⅜
" 1868—coupons.	118	118⅜
10-40's	113¾	113⅝
Currency 6's	117⅜	117⅝
New 5 per cents	113¼	113⅜
10-07's—coupons		113
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99¼	99⅜
Erie	38⅝	38¾
R. H. & S.	17	17⅛
C. C. & I. C.	17	17⅜
St. Paul	36	36⅛
Do. Preferred		57⅜
Michigan southern	71¾	71⅞
Do. Central	71	71⅜
North Western Common	67¾	67⅞
Do. Preferred	84	84⅜
Rock Island	98¾	98⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87⅞
Pacific Mail	43¾	43⅞
Western Union Telegraph	72⅜	72⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	
Union Pacific	26¾	26⅞
Toledo & Wabash	26¾	26⅝
Chicago and Alton.	102	102
Adams Express	105⅜	105
American Express	62¾	63
U. S. Express	67	66
W., Fargo & Co. Express	74	74
Ironsdale	22	
Terre Haute	7	
Panama	119	
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾
Merchants Union Express	17	17
Hannibal and St. Joseph		25

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	99¾	100
" scrip	102¾	103¾
Reading	53¾	55⅛
United Cos. of N. J.	124	125
Oil Creek	5	6¼
Lehigh Valley	69¾	69¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	84	84
Central Transportation	43¾	43¾
Empire do.	52	53¾
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	67¾	68

NEW YORK, July 25, 1874.

Money loaned down to 1½ per cent. this afternoon. Foreign exchange closed quiet and steady at 486¾ to 487½ for all grades of bank.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 25, 1874.

CRUDE

Notwithstanding there was considerable excitement in the early part of the week, occasioned by additional strikes, particularly as some of them were in new territory, and it was generally supposed that the market would weaken and prices decline, but such has not been the case; on the contrary, the market has stronger Friday and yesterday than it was prior to the strikes in question, and, furthermore, prices are higher. It appears that in addition to what consumers are taking, the purchases on speculation recently have been heavy, unusually so; the fact that a large number of new tanks are being constructed, estimated at some 8,000 barrels, is good evidence, as stated in our last report, that there are still some who have confidence in the stable, and who are not afraid to invest their money in it at present prices, notwithstanding taking present rate as a basis of comparison, it is higher relatively than the product. Our latest advices from the producing country quote at 75@ 90 for wells and 97½@$1 free on cars.

REFINED.

The refined market closes much firmer and with a better feeling. In the early part of the week it was almost impossible to obtain a bid, while yesterday there was considerable inquiry, and reliable dispatches from Philadelphia reported that there was little or none offering from first hands. It is almost certain that buyers will have to advance their fy ews somewhat, as current to each other as in Philadelphia and 8@9½c on cars here, we are assured, do it; corner accounts, it is not expected, of course, that there will be any very great advances, but refiners are certainly entitled to a slight margin for profit, over and above actual cost, and this, we are in hopes, they will be able to obtain.

BARRELS.

The Barrel trade has been more active this week although the inquiry is mainly for small lots to meet immediate requirements. prices, however, remain about the same quoted countries, $1.45@1.50; city make at $1.50.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Faber Bros	Loomis O W	143
Duncan	American O W	80
Bushnell	Davis O W	69
Bushnell	Standard O W	1,0 6
Bushnell	National O W	785
Stevenson	Lowry O W	314
Young	Seabeam O W	224
O F Thomas	Seabeam O W	16
Total		3.189
Receipts crude this week,		19,718 obls.
" last week,		26,644 "
" Jan 1 to date,		1,184 9 9 "
" same time, 1873,		1,061,8-8 "
Exports refined this week,		50 9 3 "
" last week,		34 389 "
" Jan'y to date,		664 783 "
" same time 1873,		488,171 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central	J P Logan	864
Vesta	Waring Bros.	1,150
Braum	Waring Bros.	400
Citizens	Tack Bros	416
Lockhart	Lockhart P & Co.	458
Warden & O	Warden F & Co.	30
Total.		3,535

IRON MARKETS.

Reports from New York, Cleveland and England.

NEW YORK—American Pig—Although there is no great demand apparent for Pig Iron, the stocks in the Lehigh are not increasing, according to the best information we can get. There is little or no Gray Forge to be had there, and the stock of other grades is not large. We hear of sales of all grades tending to higher rates, at our quotations. We quote: No 1 Foundry $30@31.50, at which latter figure some of the companies quote it: No 2 Foundry $28@30 Gray Forge at $27@28. Some recent purchasers of Iron at higher than the present prices have refused on technical grounds to receive it, however, as the two cases from the importers in another. A declining market usually brings about such things, but it should be remembered that the stocks of Iron makers and the importers of Scotch Pig Iron in store, so far as we could learn, when the advance took place, did then shrink from the fulfilments of their contracts. Bars—Since our quotations of last week Bar has been strong, but the prices offered, however, are still obviously low, 2 8 being the average base offer No mill in the country can sell profitably, of production, lay down in Philadelphia or New York a good refined Bar from at this price without losing, unless the product is of exta size is very large. Should the demand increase the price will soon advance to at least t ever cost A few mills—but not one of the largest—have large orders at less than 3 cents in Philadelphia, and we think this price will soon be general Sale—Since our last the fall made at this has been strong, but the prices offered, however, are still obviously low, 2 8 being the average base offer No mill in the country can sell profitably, of production, lay down in Philadelphia or New York a good refined Bar from at this price without losing, unless the product is of exta size is very large. Should the demand increase the price will soon advance to at least t ever cost A few mills—but not one of the largest—have large orders at less than 3 cents in Philadelphia, and we think this price will soon be general Sale—Since our last the fall made at this has been heard in and around Front street.

The receipts for the week under review are pretty evenly divided between wools and unwashed wools, the greater portion of the fleeces being consignments to commission houses while the unwashed lots are principally invoices purchased by local dealers. It has been many years since the condition of the wools has been so uniformly excellent, a fact particularly noticeable in unwashed and tub descriptions. Of the latter the stock here has been largely depleted by large sales to consumption, the prices obtained having been full—one parcel commanding 60c per pound. The impression that the strength developed in these wools will result in a marked advance at an early day, though this advance should it occur will be checked and end moderated by the competition of low and medium fleeces.

Nearly all the sales of fleece wools during the week have been Ohios, the figures obtained falling within the range of 56@60c for XX, 50@54 for X, 52@55 for medium, 54@56 for coarse, ¾ blood, and 50c for common and ¼ blood. and the sales aggregating about 300,000 lbs.

For combing staple a good demand has continued to prevail, quotations remaining unchanged. Only about 200,000 lbs have changed hands, owing to the small percentage of long wool which recent arrivals have yielded.

The transactions in unwashed foot up a little over 40,000 lbs, at figures above last week's rates.

Pulled has moved off at 47@48c for super and No. 1, 42@45 for lambs, the best makes of the latter commanding the outside quotation. Quotations are now beginning to be long enough to be desirable for other branches than the bailing trade, and good prices will readily be obtained for such August pullings as remain in first hands.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—Jones lumber Heath & Sti ear laths South Side Planing Mill; 5 do oil bar Pittsburgh Bridge Co; 4 pkgs sundr B Pflaum; 7 boxes gum Hartley McKee & Co; 38 pkgs sundries Singer Nimick & Co; 100 bxs starch Johnson & Co; 30 do J Bellas Hess & Co; 2 boxes F Fuller; 40 bbls apples 3 bris onions Aiken W & P; 7 bedsteads J Woodwell & Co; 100 oil bxs B D Moore; 100 do C A Worcap & Co; 141 chairs Dauler & Son; 6 rocking chairs B Bohmand; 4 tubs cheese J Bunce; 2 kegs 1 barrel nutmeal Welsbrod and W; 1 car do J Shoenberger and Co; 2 bbls whisky Marshall Bros; 3 bdls paper Tarr Paper Mfg Co; 4 orls apples Heard C and Co; 6 bxs cheese H Riddle and Co; 12 bris apples Voigt M and Co; 5 bris oil J S Ramsey and Co; 2 bris wine F Schmidt & Co; 3 kegs 2 bags butter 12 cases eggs F Duff and Son; 2 bris eggs E Fox and Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—122 sks cement; W T Dunn; 24 ¾ hhds tobacco 20 cases do T C Jenkins; 1 car hay T Wightman; 75 bris cement Lang & McK; 8,414 staves 2,500 shoulders F Sellers & Co; 90 tres hams T E Powell & Co; 1 car e corn D G Stewart; 4 do hay J & W Pollock; 1 do bedding H Bell; 1 car do

HOME NEWS.

Young Catholics.

A meeting of the Young Mens' Catholic Society was held last evening in the basement of the Cathedral for the purpose of electing permanent officers. The following gentlemen were elected: President, W. B. McCaffrey; Vice President, F. D. McKeever; Corresponding Secretary, James B. Dodge, and Recording Secretary, James P. O'Neill. The constitution and bye laws, as presented at last meeting, were accepted. The society will meet in the basement of the Cathedral every Thursday evening, for literary, musical and dramatic exercises.

Admitted to Practice.

Saturday morning, on motion of S. P. Fulton, Esq., Mr. John A. Fox was admitted to practice in our County Courts. Mr. Fox has been studying law with Hill Burgwin, Esq., since 1871 and took rank—with those whose opinion was valuable—as a student of diligence and of exceptionably fine mind. His examination in every degree was creditable—so much so that His Honor, Judge Stowe, on Saturday, paid him a high compliment for the manner in which he had stood the test.

Mr. Fox is a member of CityCouncils—and is recorded as the youngest barrister before the Courts—although in point of judgment he is beyond his years. We congratulate our young friend upon this auspicious opening of a career that promises to be wrought with success and honor for himself, and of usefulness to the legal fraternity and to the community in which he may live.

Will Filed.

The will of the late John Stevenson, the well known jeweler, was filed in the Register's office on Saturday. He disposes of his property in this way: $3,000 are given to the executors annually out of the rent of the building and premises, No. 93 Market street, in trust, for the support of his wife. The residence in Allegheny city is also bequeathed to her. The residue of the profits out of the building on Market street goes to three sons, John B., Alexander K., and James E Stevenson. At the death of the wife, both pieces of property go to the children, Wm L. John B., Alex. K., and James B Stevenson, Emma C. Liggel and Marie L. Stevenson. Among the provisions of the will is a bequest of twelve hundred and fifty acres of land in Tennessee to Jas. E Stevenson, a tract of land in Forest county, Pennsylvania, to John B Stevenson and three thousand dollars to Marie L. Stevenson. The debt due the decedent on the books of the firm of John Stevenson Sons & Co., is to be distributed equally among the six children. The property at Hawkins station, P. R. R., is to be sold and the proceeds to be distributed among the children. Provision is also made for the decedent's grandchildren.

The will is dated August 30, 1873, and John B. Stevenson and Alexander K. Stevenson are the executors.

WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN.

What They are Going to Do About It.

On Saturday the fact was announced in these columns that Woodhull and Claflin passed through the city *en route* for New York. While at the Union Depot the couple refused to be interviewed, but when they reached Johnstown they seem to have gained their tongues. The Johnstown *Tribune* says:

Friday evening on the Philadelphia Express Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin were passengers, occupying a seat in the sleeping car next the rear one. The window was raised, and Victoria was engaged for a few brief moments that the train remained at the depot. She stated that she was *en route* for New York, and intended having her say in the great scandal of the day. She also remarked that "time at last has all things even," and that those who would not believe her statements in regard to the matter about a year ago, will now likely give me credit with telling the truth." As the train was moving off she said that when she should arrive in New York she would make additional exposures that the public little dreamed of.

PITTSBURGH'S DEATHS.

The Mortuary Report of the Past Week.

A comparison of the present week's mortality with that of a corresponding one of last year will be interesting. A reference to the records of the Board of Health, at that time, shows that the deaths were for the week 104, which is just two less than during the last week. Of these there were 24 from cholera infantum against 35 last week. Last year we had two cases of sporadic cholera, but fortunately now we have nothing which approaches to such a disease. Diarrhea is not so prevalent judging from the fact that we have only three cases to report now to seven last year. Typhoid fever is extinct, while there were four cases last year and two of scarlet fever is three ahead now with seven cases. Below is a resume of the week's mortality as reported by Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health:

Alcoholism, 1; abscess, 2; accident, 3; congestion of brain, 1; capillary bronchitis, 2; chronic Bright's disease, 1; infantum cholera, 35; morbus cholera, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 9; convulsions, 7; debility, 1; disease of heart, 3; accident, 1; disease of uterus, 1; scarlet fever, 7; heart valvular disease, 1; hernia, 1; homicide, 1; inanition, 6; congestion of lungs, 1; malformation of heart, 1; acute meningitis, 1; measles, 1; old age, 3; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 5; pneumonitis, 4; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 2; total 106.

Color—White, 103; colored, 3; total 106.

Social Relations—Married, 21; single, 82; widows, 3; total 106.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 75; other parts of United States, 14; France, 1; Germany, 8; Ireland, 5; Wales, 3; total, 106.

Age—Under one year, 45; from 1 to 2 years, 18; from 2 to 5 years, 11; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 10 to 15 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 1; from 30 to 40 years, 9; from 40 to 50 years, 5; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1; total, 106.

Localities—City wards, 103; West Pennsylvania Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1; total 106.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

A Terrible Accident on the Pennsylvania Railway—An Accommodation Train Dashes Into a Party of Children—One Instantly Killed and Another Dies a Lingering Death.

At the train which arrives at the Union Depot at 2:41 on Saturday afternoon had left Mivale station, and was rounding the bend about a half a mile west, at a point known as Deney's curve, an accident occurred which resulted in the death of a boy and girl, aged respectively eight and ten years.

The train, an accommodation, makes speed between Mivale and Lawrenceville stations, and was at the time running at the rate of probably twenty miles an hour. Just as it rounded the curve, an eastward bound freight shut out the view to a very considerable extent, and the engineer of the accommodation saw at least a dozen boys and girls on the track. At that time he was within fifty yards of them, and at once commenced blowing the whistle and reversing the air brakes. As soon as speed was checked the lever was reversed, and with all these appliances it was impossible to stop in time. The engine struck the two throwing them to one side, and bounding at about twenty yards further on. The reversing of the engine causing the cars to knock together in a violent and unwonted manner, created some commotion among the passengers, and when one of the passengers had announced that an accident had happened, the men rushed back to the scene, and the women became to an excessive degree emotional.

One of them, a well dressed and evidently cultured female, rushed up to a brakeman and exclaimed. "O I know it's my brother Frank. He was to have walked in from East Liberty and met us at the depot.

"D'd he leave at the same time you did ma'am?"

"Y s, at the very moment he saw me on the train and wanted to walk."

"And have you any idea the young fellow can walk the seventy miles an hour and get ahead of our train?"

The young woman, however, was not satisfied and failed to be consoled until one of the passengers said the boy that was killed wore an exceedingly ragged calico shirt and didn't look like a youngster on a visit to the East End. The style of garment seemed to be effectual so far as her idea of Frank's safety was concerned.

The greater number of them though had got out of the cars and proceeded to the spot where the two children were laid, returned with horror depicted in their countenances.

The result seemed to be briefly this: That a boy of maybe ten years of age had been struck by the cowcatcher and thrown to one side of the track, while a little girl, hardly out of swaddling clothes, and with the party had stopped to put a pin or something to examine the effect of the pressure of a train, was similarly roughly handled. The boy was thrown toward the hill and was taken in the arms of a man who stood near by; the girl was on the other side.

The train stopped within probably a half of itself, and in a moment the crew and a hundred passengers were at hand to render any help possible under the circumstances. The engineer, Mr. Davidson of Wilkinsburg an experienced man, thought he had run into a human curve and was evidently expected to see a dozen killed or injured. It is necessary to state that the children in the neighborhood, and their name is Legion, make it a play and business ground of this part of the track—business to pick up coal as dishonest men throw it overboard, and play during the iterim.

The poor boy was found to have one leg and his neck broken, and died in a minute after he was in the arms of the man who dragged him off. Late last evening the girl had not died, but Dr. Hamilton, the physician of the railway company informed a Gazette reporter that she could not live long. The victims are Charles Ridell and Mary Wiseman. Their parents live in the Sixteenth ward, within a stone's throw of the accident, and are German emigrants.

Those who have had occasion to use the Pennsylvania railway accommodation cars cannot but have been struck with the wantoness displayed by the people, and especially children in that neighborhood in exposing themselves on the track, and the wonder is that more do not record daily accidents similar to or worse than this. The Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday afternoon, and a verdict in accordance with the fac s was rendered. No inquest will be held in the case of the girl, should she die, the evidence heretofore adduced being considered sufficient to a thorough investigation.

HARTFORD STEAM LAUNDRY.—HARTFORD, CONN., May 11, 1871.—Doing the most extensive business in the city, and desirous, at all times, to turn out the best of work, we are using Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch," and pronounce it, for its adaptibility for general family washing, uniform whiteness, strength and purity, the perfection of quality. In saying this, we are but reiterating the sentiments of all parties who have tested the well-known superior qualities of your goods.

Yours, very truly,

MWF GEO. F. STEARNS.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty second Street.

jf DODDS & CASKEY.

THE GREAT STORM.

Devastation and Death from Yesterday's Deluge.

A Day of Victory for the Elements.

Terror and Destruction on all Sides.

Lives, Houses and Property Swept Away.

A Terrible Record of a Day's Disasters.

The rains of yesterday, so unusually severe, while they renewed the vigor of the pastures and fields, and were thankfully accepted as providential by the gardeners, nevertheless did an immense amount of damage in various parts of the city. In some sections and more especially those which were subject to the bankfull creeks and runs which are tributary to the rivers, the loss has been ruinous We present here the main facts, gathered by the GAZETTE reporters, and although we have all that were procurable at a late hour last night, we have no doubt others will come to light to-day which will raise the aggregate to a still more serious amount. At present it would be difficult to estimate the loss, but so far as learned, it will be no more serious than from any similar inundation within many years.

In the old wards the morning and afternoon rains did nearly all the damage possible for Jupiter Pluvius to inflict. An inspection of the Soho "dill" showed that it had withstood the pressure was to great, but with this exception, the down-town places escaped more fortunately than might have been expected.

THE WATER RUSHED DOWN FROM HARDSCRABBLE

with so much force and velocity that it came down Old avenue like a torrent. When the stream reached the planing mill of Hill, Porter son & Co., it eddied round the building and pouring into the lower stories played such havoc with the ground around it that the foundations were soon sapped, and its final fall was considered only to be a matter of time. Rushing towards Fifth avenue the torrent took the direction of the lower corner and struck Bushfield's grocery store. The cellars of this establishment were quickly flooded and so dense was the volume of water that Mr. Bushfield feared that the structure would not survive and in the lower part of the avenue a considerable loss was experienced, the water rushing into the basements and finding its way into the cellar of the drug store at Smithfield street and Seventh avenue and destroying several hundred dollars worth of stock. The sewers here, as elsewhere, appeared to be of little use, the traps running parallel to the street and failing to take the water in.

At the Union Depot almost the entire drain from the hill came down direct, and reduce d from the railway tunnel which conducted the water from the west and part of the south side of the "Hardscrabble" district, made the building lock as though it was undergoing the last of the forty days and nights of rain of Biblical history.

The tunnell was, according to the report of the railroad watchman, two feet deep and the current so rapid that the locomotive would have stemmed it.

Fifth avenue east of

THE COURT HOUSE WAS BLOCKADED

in such a manner that it was almost impossible for pedestrians to climb over the obstructions. Heavy stones were washed out and the debris was landed on to the avenue.

On Brady street, near Tustin, the twelve inch main was thrown out by the force of the increasing volume, and twenty five yards of it, including two gates, were washed down the street. This will cut off the water supply from the Twenty-third ward entirely and only allow a limited quantity of water to the East End.

The stables of Messrs McAnulty, near High street, were so suddenly flooded that great difficulty was experienced in getting the horses out.

In the Howard block considerable damage was done. Randolph's store and an adjoining one were upset and thrown up, but, with these exceptions, the down-town places escaped more fortunately than might have been expected.

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IN THE CITY.

In the Minersville District, comprising the east end of the Seventh and part of the Thirteenth ward the cellars were filled with water, though no damage otherwise was reported.

At Seventh avenue the flood from the hill rushed down in a torrent, tearing the boulders out and rendering the crossings at Smithfield street impassable. All